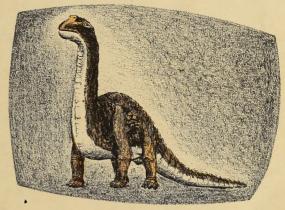
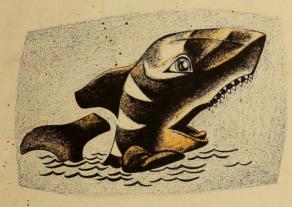
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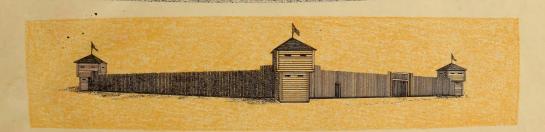








Points of INTEREST Survey ALBERTA





https://archive.org/details/pointsofinterest00albe

Happy Holiday!



This booklet is designed to help you locate a few of Alberta's historic and scenic points of interest, and to tell you something about them. More detailed information about Alberta and its many travel and vacation opportunities are yours for the asking from the Alberta Government Travel Bureau, Highways Building, Edmonton.

Published by

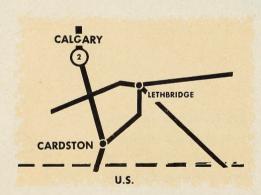
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

HIGHWAYS BUILDING, EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

Ed Bryant, Director
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Hon. A. R. Patrick Minister J. E. Oberholtzer Deputy Minister GRANDEUR,
BEAUTY,
COMBINE IN
MORMON
TEMPLE





A popular visitors' attraction in southern Alberta is the temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Cardston. Built between 1913 and 1921 at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000, the structure is regarded as an architectural masterpiece and one of the most beautiful buildings in Alberta.

Octagonal in shape in a Maltese cross ground plan, the Mormon Temple is 118 feet square and reaches a height of 110 feet. Surrounding the temple and its beautiful landscaped gardens is a ten foot high granite wall.

The temple is of great squares of white granite, quarried at Nelson, B.C. One slab alone weighs 20 tons. A total of 3,680 tons were used

in erecting the edifice. Foundations are of 12-foot wide reinforced concrete, sunk 32 feet into the ground. More than 50,000 bags of cement, 200 tons of steel and 14,000 cubic yards of gravel were used.

The interior of the temple reveals furnishings, paintings, murals and woodwork drawn from many lands. Oak, maple, American walnut, mahogany and cherry were used to give variety and contrast to various rooms. Drapes and carpets for the most part were imported from Europe. Sunlight comes diffused through long, narrow windows of amber glass.

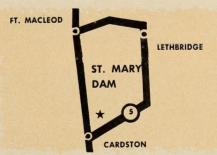
The temple is not a church in the strict sense of the word. Members of the Mormon faith call it the "House of the Lord", and it is intended only for higher ordinances of the faith as marriage, baptism by proxy for the dead, administration to the sick, ordinations, and important assemblies of the priesthood. Its series of ceremonial rooms increase in grandeur until the "Celestial Room" is reached. Here pillars of mahogany rise to a gilded ceiling and four great arches are inlaid with gold.

Another beautiful room is the Baptistry where a font comparable to the "molten sea" of Solomon's temple is located. This huge font, in which the faithful are immersed by officiating priests, rests upon the backs of 12 life-size oxen, symbolic of the 12 tribes of Israel. The oxen are of concrete and granite.



ONE OF CANADA'S LARGEST EARTH FILL DAMS

Where once nothing but sere tumbling weed and dry buffalo grass thrived, prosperous Alberta farmers now stand and look to the horizon over fields of lush grains and vegetable crops. This flowering of a once low potential area is the result of irrigation. One of the largest sources of irrigation water comes from the St. Mary dam. The long sluiceway is shown awash with precious water starting on its vital route to various fields. Hundreds of miles of canals and ditches must be



maintained to ensure proper distribution of the water. The dam, started in 1946 and opened in 1951, holds 289,000 acre-feet of water. Source of the 11-mile long lake is the St. Mary river, whose waters once rushed wastefully across the prairies. The dam cost \$7,000,000 and water from its confines serves to irrigate a total of 410,000 acres. St. Mary's dam, 189 feet high, is said to be one of the largest earth fill dams in Canada. The value of Alberta's irrigation crops annually runs into the millions of dollars.

THOUSANDS VISIT REPLICA OF EARLY WESTERN FORT

A stylized replica of the first North West Mounted Police fort in Western Canada has been constructed at Fort Macleod in southern Alberta. Thousands of persons have visited the unique tourist attraction since the official opening July 4, 1959.

The fort generally follows the construction of the original fort, built in 1874. It is 225 feet long and 175 feet wide. A bastion or look-out tower has been added at each corner of the structure. These towers, 26 feet high and 12 feet square on the second floor, were commonly used as guard towers on many western forts. Armed sentries manned the bastions day and night, peering from gun slots cut through the heavy log walls.

The stockade of Fort Macleod is 12 feet high. The main gate is 15 feet high and 27 feet wide. The whole structure was built of heavy peeled logs. Not one nail can be found in the main gate or any of the four bastions. Wooden pegs were used to show the type of construction used in the old fort.

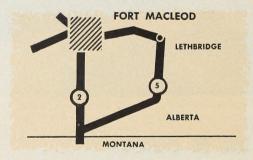
Some 1,780 logs were used in its construction. All the hand-hewn logs were specially prepared for the Fort Macleod Historical Society by the

late Hobart A. Dowler, one of the last of Alberta's log craftsmen. Actual construction of the replica commenced early in May, 1959, and was completed in two months.

The original Fort Macleod was erected in October of 1874 on an island of the Oldman River, about two miles east of the present townsite. Shortly thereafter the river changed its course and the partly flooded fort was moved to the site of the existing Fort Macleod.

Several interesting museum pieces are on display, including various wagons used by early settlers, fire wagons, an old ambulance and a six-ox rum wagon used by early whiskey traders. Several of these relics have been loaned to the Historical Association by the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary. A colorful Indian teepee, owned by Chief Joseph Crowshoe of the Peigan tribe, is also on display.

A nominal family admission rate is charged to offset operating expenses. Colorful pennants and an official scroll certifying that the buyer visited the fort are sold as souvenirs.







FORMER TOWN OF FRANK BURIED UNDER LIMESTONE SLIDE

A valley piled with limestone boulders today is mute evidence of the stark tragedy which struck down the village of Frank in south-western Alberta in the early hours of April 29, 1903. More than 60 men, women and children perished when part of Turtle Mountain fell away and came thundering down the slopes, sweeping away all in its terrifying path. Seventy million tons of rock plummeted down the mountainside at 4:10 a.m. It was all over in 100 seconds.

The tremendous slab of mountain, 1,300 feet high, four miles wide and 500 feet thick, travelled two and one-half miles, climbing 500 feet up the slope of the opposite side of the valley. Boulders and rock covered an area of 3,200 acres to a depth of 100 feet. Fortunately, only the northeastern outskirts of the community of Frank were affected.

A second major disaster was averted by a railroad worker surveying the scene seconds after the slide, who managed to flag down an oncoming train.

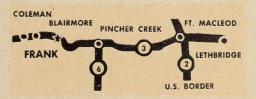
Up in a coal shaft, 17 miners heard a roar and thought the world was falling apart around them. They rushed to the entrance to find a fine cloud of dust settling behind a solid wall of limestone rock. Some nine hours later, as outside rescue parties worked feverishly to clear the debris, a shout was heard from a higher level. The miners had freed themselves.

The townsite was moved away from the slide area and the danger zone. It grew again, and by 1917 boasted a population of 1,700. The mine was closed due to the danger of another slide. At its peak, it employed 300 men, producing 1,500 tons of coal per day. Some 230 persons now inhabit the village. Most men work in mines of nearby centres.

A modern highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway main lines pass over the eternal graves of those who died. Horseback tours have been organized for tourists and visitors.

The vast stretch of rock is an inexhaustible supply for railway maintenance work—and souvenirs for visitors. Occasionally some remnant of the fearful morning is unearthed by work crews. A cairn and signs tell the story of the tragedy.

Crevices on Turtle Mountain uphold claims of some geologists that another slide may occur, this time in the general direction of Hillcrest, a community of nearly 1,000 persons.



12,436 TONS OF STEEL IN WORLD-FAMOUS

BRIDGE

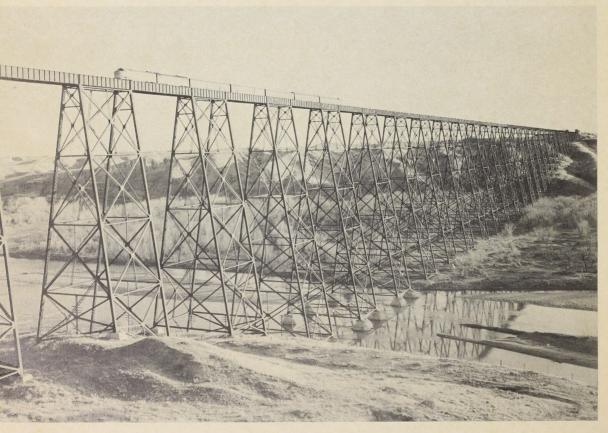
645 flat cars of steel, 225 cars of other materials, and almost two years' work went into the building of the famous High Level Bridge at Lethbridge. Illustrated for many years in geography texts as the longest and highest structure of its kind in the world, it measures over a mile in length, and rises 314 feet at its highest point.

Construction was started in November, 1907, and finished in June, 1909, at an original cost of \$1,334,525. 12,436 tons of steel went into

the 33 towers, 67 steel spans, and the deck which has a capacity of 120 box cars. It takes some 7,600 gallons of paint to cover the entire structure.

This lofty bridge reduced the distance between Lethbridge and Fort Macleod on the Crowsnest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Previous to its construction, the line travelled a few miles south, around numerous hills and up and down several coulees of the St. Mary and Belly Rivers. The High Level Bridge replaced twenty wood bridges on the old route, reduced the distance travelled by over five miles, eliminated curves equivalent to five complete circles and reduced the gradient of the line between Lethbridge and Fort Macleod to one third of what it was.

The first men across the bridge were two workers who leaped from the truss to the ground at the west coulee head before construction was completed. The first train crossed the bridge on October 23, 1909.





PIONEER RELICS AT ROADSIDE MUSEUM

Furnishings of a typical southern Alberta pioneer home are among approximately 1,500 exhibits on display at a museum operated at Medicine Hat by the Historical Association of Medicine Hat and District. The museum is located near the community tourist information booth on the Trans-Canada Highway.

The pioneer farm home section of the museum comprises a large kitchen, parlor, and a bedroom. The kitchen displays such articles as an old

stove, cast iron pots and pans, a hand-crafted sideboard shelf carved out of oak planks, a lounge with patchwork quilt, and an unique chair made of buffalo horns.

The parlor has an old organ, and an auto-harp. There is a hanging lamp, and a table on which are found stereoptic views and a family album.

In the pioneer bedroom is found an old-fashioned bed and a wooden cradle, a colorful wash set, a trunk covered in horsehide, a selection of hat pins which were popular in the "Gay-nineties" era, and a shaving mug cabinet.

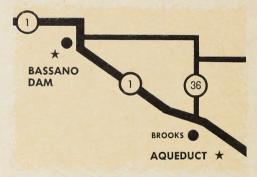
The museum also boasts a fine collection of old firearms, saddles, lamps, clocks and a replica of a Red River cart. An Indian lore section includes displays of clothing, handiwork, and an exceptional peace-pipe collection.



UNIQUE AQUEDUCT AND SIPHON FEATURE OF E.I.D.

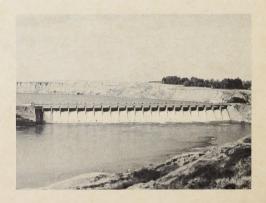
One of the largest operating irrigation systems in Canada is the Eastern Irrigation District, a farmer - owned, farmer - operated co - operative. 1,400 farmer water users irrigate approximately 200,000 acres of highly-productive land under this system. The project, begun in 1909 with the construction of the Bassano Dam, encompasses 1,250,000 acres of both irrigable and non-irrigable lands. Water is diverted from the Bow River at a point near Bassano about 100 miles south-east of Calgary. The dam has an earthern embankment 7,000 feet long with a maximum height of 45 feet and a reinforced concrete spillway and canal headworks which allows up to 3,800 second-feet of water into the canal. The reinforced concrete spillway section of the dam is a hollow structure of the Ambursen type. The outstanding feature of this type of dam is that the upstream face slopes into the reservoir and the weight of water on the sloping face adds to the stability of the structure. A road crosses the dam and the area has become a favorite spot for fishing and pienies.

The Brooks Aqueduct was constructed as part of the Eastern Irrigation District in 1911-14, at a cost of \$700,000. Almost two miles in length and 22 feet 6 inches inside width, it has supporting pillars every 20 feet across the valley, ranging in height from 20 to 61 feet. A 15 foot diameter inverted siphon, three-quarters of the distance



across the aqueduct, carries the water under the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This method of crossing is quite unique in its design.

The capacity of this large irrigation flume is over 650 cubic feet per second, and more than 58,000 acres of land are irrigated through the canal system served by the Brooks Aqueduct.



DINOSAUR BONES MARK SCENE OF PRE-HISTORIC VIOLENCE

In south-eastern Alberta, in the dry, sparsely vegetated hills of the badlands bordering the Red Deer River, a story of violence and death 70 million years before the dawn of history has been uncovered.

The scene of the discovery is Dinosaur Provincial Park, located near Steveville where the petrified remains of a hooded duckbilled dinosaur have been painstakingly exposed from their stone crypt by Dr. C. M. Sternberg, on behalf of the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests.

Lying on its right side and almost perfectly preserved from the shoulder to the tail, the skeleton of the mammoth reptile has been uncovered and left in its original position.

Dr. Sternberg, formerly with the National Museum and a world authority on life in the dinosaur age, has been able to piece together several of the details which make up the dramatic story of the death of the reptile.

The dinosaur which was approximately 30 feet in length of which almost half was a spined tail, was probably killed for food by a carnivorous enemy.

Part of the tail is missing and as the bone structure does not indicate old age, it is likely the duckbill met a violent death. The head of the reptile is missing, which would indicate the giant body sank into a marsh or swampy area and was partly devoured by other predators. This is further borne out by the discovery of leaf

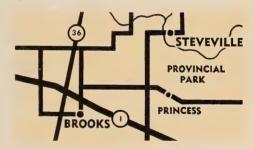
imprints in the rock near the body, proving that the area nearby was vegetated. The body washed into the present position after death since the duckbill was able to swim, and the ocean which at one time covered all the area of the badlands was its only protection.

Included in the skeletal remains are the tail, hips, both hind limbs, feet, backbone and ribs. These bones are lying in almost exactly the position they were when the giant body sank into the morass. The tail is immediately discernible, the vertebrae lying in sequence behind the trunk of the body. The ribs, hind legs, and some tendons perfectly petrified, are in position.

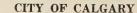
One highly significant find is a perfect skin impression of the scaly hide, pressed into the stone.

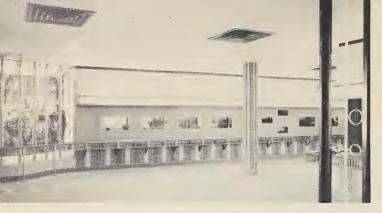
According to Dr. Sternberg, who spent two months with a whisk broom and several small chisels carefully uncovering the skeleton, the bones are not as perfectly preserved as some which have been discovered. The value of the Dinosaur Park discovery is that the skeleton has not been scattered over the passage of time, but lies as an almost perfect field exhibit which can be partially exposed and left in its bed of rock.

The dinosaur has been opened to public exhibition housed in a permanent building circled by windows.











SCORES OF SALT WATER FISH LIVE IN CALGARY AQUARIUM TANKS

Fresh and salt water fish from the many seas of the world are housed dramatically in this unique Calgary aquarium, located near 9th Avenue and 155th Street S.E.

A 140 by 65 foot, two-storey building houses extensive equipment to process natural sea water, and fresh water as well. Glass-faced tanks range in size from four to 4,000 gallon capacity.

Goggling back and forth through the doublepaned enclosures are scores of fish of various sizes. There are sea horses, butterfly fish, lung fish from Africa, guppies, Siamese fighting fish, upside-down fish, disc and neon fish, and piranha, native to the Amazon River.

There are also sea perch, giant crabs, sea turtles, flounders, starfish and shark. Local fish displayed include all species of trout found in the province, northern pike, walleye, perch and sturgeon.

A reptile pit, also glass enclosed, affords a safe view of three-foot alligators and several species of snakes.

Salt water fish enjoy portions of the 46,000 gallons of sea water transported periodically to the Calgary aquarium in plastic bags from the west coast.

The aquarium is open daily, including Sundays, year round, from late morning to late afternoon.

Adjacent to the aquarium is a long established garden and a native fish hatchery.

CALGARY ISLAND PARK FEATURES ZOO, HUGE MODELS

Calgary's 42-acre St. George's Island, located at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers almost in the centre of the city, is one of the most unique natural history parks in America. The island's unusual features include a display of life-sized replicas in cement of reptiles which roamed the area more than 200 million years ago.

Dinosaur replicas are from the Palaezoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic ages. They range in length from three to 90 feet, and from a few inches to 35 feet in height. The largest replica built is that of the Brontosaurus which weighed as much as 120 tons when it roamed the earth 130 million years ago. One hundred and twenty tons of material went into the construction of the model of "Dinny".



All the life-sized models of reptiles found in the park are based on the excavation findings of world-famous paleontologists and are considered to be absolutely accurate with the possible exception of color.

The dinosaurs are not the only attraction of the island, operated by the Calgary Zoological Society. An outstanding zoo and aviary provides a wealth of interest to the visitor. Beautiful floral gardens, a children's zoo, recreation and picnic areas, prehistoric museums and Calgary's first house with its original furnishings, all combine to make the island a "must" for Calgary visitors. CITY OF CALGARY (Cont'd.)

LIFE-LIKE FIGURES ILLUSTRATE EARLY ALBERTA HISTORY

The history of the famous horsemen of the early West is vividly depicted in the Calgary Horsemen's Hall of Fame, a collection of exhibits displayed on the second floor of the Aquarium Building in Calgary.

Life-like figures made from papier mache and shadow boxes and dioramas are used to create a realistic display that is both entertaining and educational. Among the scenes, and typical of them, is the John Ware exhibit which has for its background a photograph of his ranch at Millarville where he gained fame as one of Canada's few Negro cowboys.

Fronted by a diorama, the Indian Horseman exhibit features a pictograph of the life of Chief Many White Horses painted by Chief Mountain. The C. M. Russell exhibit shows some of his



original bronzes, including the famous "Meat for Wild Men".

Some of the other exhibits include "The Signing of Treaty No. 7" by the Blackfoot tribes of south-central Alberta; the Big Four Exhibit, showing the meeting at which was laid the foundation for the Calgary Stampede; a gun display; Indian handicrafts; and a buffalo exhibit.

New displays are continuously being added to improve and enlarge the museum, which is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sundays from 12:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is free.

MUSEUM IS EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATION

An experiment in government-private enterprise co-operation in the cultural field has resulted in the establishment of the Glenbow Foundation Alberta Government Museum at 530 - 7th Ave. S.W. in Calgary. The Museum is operated and



staffed by the Glenbow Foundation, from whose collections the materials on exhibit are drawn. The Alberta Provincial Government made the building and display facilities available for this purpose and contributes toward operating costs.

On display are such outstanding exhibits as selections from the collection of Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley; a striking tableaux of ivory, porcelain and argillite from Europe, Asia and North America; and relics of the pioneer era, including replicas of a kitchen, dining room and bedroom, equipped with the authentic furniture and furnishings of the early days. Other features include the story of firearms; collections of butterflies and moths; displays of military equipment and ancient weapons; the story of the Plains Indians; cultures and arts of the West Coast Indians and Eskimos. Mineralogy, natural history and the story of how man came to the New World are also represented.

The Museum is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday, closed Sunday and Monday. There is an admission charge for adults; children under sixteen, accompanied by an adult, are admitted free.

CITY OF CALGARY (Cont'd.)

TRAVELLING AND PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS AT ALLIED ARTS CENTRE

The Calgary Allied Arts Centre, 830-9th Ave. S.W., operated by the Calgary Allied Arts Council, is a showcase of the arts for Calgarians.



TRAIN, TRADESMEN, EQUIPMENT REMINDERS OF PROVINCE'S PAST

The frontier days of the old west come to life again inside the stockade of Heritage Park, Calgary's 60 acre historic prairie settlement. Located on the shore of the Glenmore Reservoir, the park contains many delightful reminders of a bygone age.

A vintage train, pulled by a 1905 steam locomotive, makes a mile long tour of the park, or a stroll on the boardwalk provides a closer view of the many attractions.

The harness maker and blacksmith, very important people to industry in the horse and buggy days, work in authentically reproduced shops, with equipment dating back to the turn of the century. There's a colorful array of shaving mugs in the pioneer barber shop, and the early general store is a tranquil reminder of the days when commerce was more leisurely.

The heritage of Western Canada is symbolized in the Hudson's Bay Trading Post (set eight degrees off square to duplicate the original); the Indian village with its Blackfoot, Cree and Stoney teepees, where Indian girls tell the legends and folklore of the tribes; and the trapper's cabin, where the visitor can pan for gold.

In the Centre's main gallery travelling exhibits of painting, sculpture and other art forms are on display. The lower and upper galleries feature the work of local artists as well as paintings from the Council's permanent collection. The children's gallery is devoted to displays of an instructional nature and to exhibitions of special interest to children. These include work done by children themselves.

A 500-seat theatre is used by the Centre's own theatre company to present four adult and four children's productions each season, and is also available to outside groups. Classes for children range from a comprehensive pre-school program through arts and crafts, drama, dancing, recorder and French for school aged children and teenagers. Instruction for adults includes painting, ceramics, sculpture, musical comedy and interior design.

The Centre also houses a crafts shop where Alberta artisans display and sell their wares, and a model train room operated by the Calgary Model Trainmen's Club.

Headstones in the "graveyard" of the 1896 church bear mute testimony to the bravery of the North West Mounted Police; while pioneer farm machinery at the model ranch commemorates the early settler's struggle to tame the wild land. The Hull Carriage House and the Bruderheim windmill are examples of early industry.

Children will be delighted with the opportunity to sit at the desks in the old frame schoolhouse, to inspect the antique fire engine, and to play with the animals on the old time ranch. The whole family can enjoy a meal in the colonist car, a replica of those which carried immigrants to settle the prairies.

The entrance to Heritage Park is located at the corner of 82nd Avenue S.W. and 14th Street W., in Calgary.





OUTSTANDING FACILITIES ATTRACT ARTS TO ALBERTA AUDITORIA

Two of the most impressive public buildings in Alberta are the Northern and Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditoria located in Edmonton and Calagary. Erected by the provincial government to commemorate the province's Golden Jubilee, celebrated in 1955, the twin structures serve as a lasting memorial to the pioneers of Alberta.

The two buildings are among the world's outstanding auditoria. Each covers 1.5 acres of ground and contains facilities to effectively entertain groups of any size for virtually any type function. The theatre seats a total of 2,750 persons—1,268 in the main stalls, 825 in the first balcony and 657 in the second balcony.

The stage itself is one of the largest on the continent and contains facilities for staging many types of productions, from grand opera to movies or solo performances. It is 120 feet wide and 48 feet deep. The depth may be increased to 65 feet by covering the orchestra pit and using this as the forestage. Behind, below and above the stage are a multitude of rooms and accommodations to cope with the needs of performers and their equipment. There is a rehearsal stage identical in size to the main acting area.

Each auditorium boasts a grand total of 57,500 square feet of promenade area of which approximately 35,000 square feet may be used for exhibits and displays. The main display area is on the lower level, beneath the foyer and main lobby. Adjacent to this is a social room which is designed for small gatherings and intimate theatre. There is seating accommodation for 450. Flanking the main social room are two smaller rooms known as the banquet room, and the assembly room. Each has a seating capacity of 150 persons.

The total cost of each building was in excess of \$4.5 million.

HAPPY VALLEY FAMILY RECREATION AREA

Since the spring of 1961 nearly three million dollars have been spent converting over 400 acres of river valley near Calgary into one of Canada's finest commercial family recreation areas. Known as Happy Valley, this year-round playground is located about five miles west of Calgary, just off Highway 1.

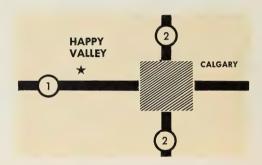
Approximately one million dollars has been invested in swimming facilities alone. These include a heated indoor pool which was the site of the 1963 Pan American diving trials, an outdoor pool with seperate heating and filter system, and a wading pool with a dragon slide cleverly housing the filter system. The Indoor Pool in 1963 won the Concrete Institute of Canada's award as the best designed pool in Canada.

Happy Valley has over 800 picnic tables, 35 picnic shelters, over 100 barbecues and a new tent and trailer park. Golfers may use the Valley's driving range, nine-hole par three course, or one of the two 18-hole miniature courses. Youngsters may amuse themselves on the dozens of swings, slides and an all new Kiddieland. Recent

additions in this department include bicycle pontoon boats and a miniature train.

Frontierland offers trail rides through the Valley along the banks of the beautiful Bow River. The fisherman can try his luck in the trout ponds stocked with rainbow trout. Go-karts, trampolines, hay rides, shuffleboards, horseshoe pits and dance areas provide further entertainment. Winter facilities include a Swiss ski chalet, two Poma-lifts to the skiing and toboggan slopes, the indoor pool and horse-drawn sleighs.

There is a gate charge per car and rates on facilities at Happy Valley are quite reasonable. The kiddies' wading pool, swings and family picnic facilities may be used free of charge.





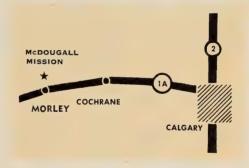


PIONEER CHURCH RECALLS SERVICE OF WESTERN MISSIONARY FAMILY

Spiritual development in the western territories was led by many dedicated men. Among those who left their mark in Alberta were the McDougall families who were Methodist missionaries.

A restored church located at Morley, some 50 miles west of Calgary, is all that remains today of a flourishing mission established there by the Rev. George McDougall in the early 1870's to serve Stony Indians of that area. The founder and his son, Rev. John McDougall, had a combined ministry of 77 years among the Indians.

Zeal and resourcefulness were strong characteristics of the elder missionary. Logs were axehewn for the first mission house for his family, and the church, built in 1873. While the manse



was being built, the family was quartered in "the Old Houses", a fort a short distance north of the mission. Eventually the settlement grew to include a school, an orphanage, store, blacksmith shop, saw mill, stables, corral and cemetery.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway passed through the area in 1883, the mission began to fade. Through the years buildings crumbled to near ruin. In more recent times a United Church committee took steps to restore the old church building, and the government co-operated in preserving the historic site by erecting a cairn near the highway.



REALISTIC MODELS DEPICT INDIANS IN EVERYDAY LIVING HABITS

One of the most outstanding museums of its kind is the Luxton Museum in Banff where visitors may view exceptionally realistic and authentic displays of Indian material and customs.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of the exhibit areas is the room where life-sized figures of Indians of the western plains, clad in priceless old costumes, are posed to re-enact various aspects of their day-to-day life in the west, before the arrival of the white man.

One amazing scene shows an Indian riding a saddleless pinto pony at full gallop as he shoots arrows into the furry side of a racing buffalo cow beside him. Behind, trails the buffalo calf. Other scenes show the trials by which Indian braves proved themselves warriors; Indians in full dance; domestic scenes of Indians in their normal life on a campsite, and Indians with an early member of the North West Mounted Police.

In other rooms of the museum are displayed arrows, intricate beadwork, pipes, tomahawks and other weapons, wampum and hundreds of other articles from the colorful early days of the Canadian west.

The Luxton Museum is open to visitors the year round.

WORLD WIDE ATTENDANCE FEATURE OF UNIQUE SCHOOL AT BANFF

One of the most unique centres for continuing education to be found anywhere is Alberta's renowned Banff School of Fine Arts, set amid the splendour of the Rocky Mountains of Banff National Park.

Established at Banff by the University of Alberta in 1933 the school started operations as a school in the arts related to the theatre. It has grown steadily since that time until today when it offers a wide selection of courses in theatre; ballet; opera; music; painting; play, short story, television and radio writing; handicrafts, and foreign language study.

Each year more than 600 students from across Canada, the United States, and various countries abroad attend summer courses which may be taken for university credits, Banff school certificates, or simply for recreation and pleasure. All groups have the opportunity of studying in scenic surroundings under a most distinguished staff of experts brought together each year from Canada, the United States, Europe and South America.

School facilities, which are modern in every respect, are also used by as many as 75 organizations annually. Reflecting the continuous search for knowledge and ability, religious and lay bodies, scientists, businessmen, rural leaders and a host of other organizations have pursued their study and discussion objectives using the fine facilities provided by the university branch.

Student accommodation is provided at the school in beautifully appointed rooms located in the main administration building and several chalets on the campus. Auditoria and meeting rooms and a well-equipped cafeteria are also located in the main administration building.

The campus is located on the south-eastern outskirts of Banff townsite.





BADLANDS REVEAL SECRETS PRIMEVAL

Like a deep scar cleft in the flat prairie country of south-eastern Alberta is the Red Deer River Valley Badlands area. The Badlands stretch from a point near Three Hills, Alberta, almost to the Saskatchewan border. An astonishing variety of plant and animal life, both living and long extinct, is contained in its 300-odd square miles. Weird topography lends a definite note of fascination.

From this valley came the most complete remains of the Dinosaurian age known in the world today. Since exploration began in 1912 more than 30 complete skeletons of primeval fauna have been unearthed as prize museum pieces. Petrified and fossilized remains of this mysterious age are strewn over the valley floor.

Some specimens hang partly exposed along the crumbling hillsides. At one point, remains of a petrified forest is visible, with gigantic tree stumps embedded in coal seams.

In the Drumheller and District Museum are displays depicting varieties of Dinosaurs; the geology of the Badlands, the Inland Sea and the Petrified Forest; early mammals, and the Ice Age, as well as outstanding fossil collections.

Some living remnants of the semi-tropical forms of life which flourished in this part of the country millions of years ago are still in evidence in the Badlands. Here, too, is where the semi-tropical yucca plant grows, which is propogated only through fertilization by the yucca moth.

Ravages of time have created a weird splendor in topography. The valley presents a turbulent maze of dolomites, buttes, and "hoodoos". Some of these eroded formations are 120 feet in height.

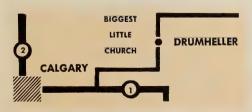


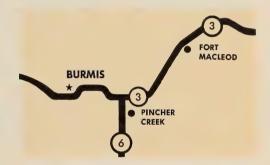
MINIATURE CHURCHES LOCATED NEAR DRUMHELLER, BURMIS

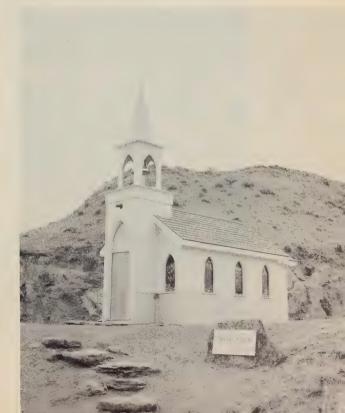
Unique among churches in Alberta, and possibly in the world, are two miniature chapels, one located on the Dinosaur Trail, four miles west of Drumheller, the other at Burmis, near the Crowsnest Pass.

The "Chapel of Meditation", at Drumheller, measures approximately seven feet by twelve feet and is designed to accommodate a maximum of six worshippers. Designed by the Rev. E. C. O'Brien of Drumheller, the church is complete with twelve foot steeple, bell and stained glass windows, and provides hymns and three minute sermons at the touch of a button. Ten choices from different denominations, recorded by representatives of many religions, are offered. "The World's Largest Little Church", as it has been dubbed, stands among mushroom-shaped "Hoodos" created by nature over the centuries, and has been used several times for weddings.

The structure at Burmis was built by the congregation of the Christian Reform Church, and is said to hold "20,000 worshippers, eight at a time". An adjacent building houses a Bible Museum containing religious printings as much as 100 years old.







PIONEER MUSEUM AT WETASKIWIN IS STOREHOUSE OF HISTORY

Aspects of pioneer life as prairie settlers knew it are recaptured in the Western Canadian Pioneer Museum at Wetaskiwin, 40 miles south of Edmonton.

The first eight acre section, including several buildings of the museum, the only one of its kind in Alberta, is now open to the public. It is owned and operated by a father-and-son team, Ted and Stan Reynolds. Most items on display came from Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Western United States.

Steam and internal combustion engines, stationary and traction models, in broadly varying design, are prominent in the collection. Among them is a 1920 "Canadian" tractor manufactured in Medicine Hat. Of 12-24 horsepower, it features a wooden frame and wooden spokes in the rear traction wheels. Also on hand is a 1918 three-wheeler, with a six-foot wide drum for the single rear drive wheel. Another oddity is the

1914 two-cylinder Moline Universal tractor with front wheel drive. The rear portion was interchangeable with tillage implements, an early version of modern tractor mounted implements.

Of interest to the ladies are the many vintage household appliances, musical instruments, Indian relics and weapons. Also included in the displays are old aircraft, farm machinery and thousands of small items.

The early cars pictured range in class, from the extreme left, 1912 Locomobile, reported the first car in Alberta with electric headlights, 1907 Maxwell with two cylinder motor, 1936 Cord front wheel drive and 1926 Citroen half track which was used in the famed Bedeaux Expedition to Alaska in 1931.

Methods of early transportation are well represented in the museum collection. Stage coaches, horse-drawn hearses, and various styled buggies recall travel over the sweeping prairies before autos came into vogue. Early fire fighting equipment is exemplified by a 1912 LaFrance chain drive aerial ladder truck. The overall length of about 80 feet required dual front and rear steering mechanism to permit turning in more confined spaces.





GLASS CASTLE, DINOSAURS FEATURES OF INTERESTING PARK

Two museums and a replica of an early western fort may be found at Len's Parkland, a 65 acre recreation park located four miles east of Wetaskiwin (on Highway 2A, 40 miles south of Edmonton) in a natural wooded setting traversed by Big Pipestone Creek. The museums contain fossils, rocks, Indian relics, guns and antiques.

An unique building at the park is the glass castle, 38 by 42 feet, constructed entirely of glass bottles. Other buildings of interest are a little red schoolhouse, a tiny church and a giant boot for the woman who lived in a shoe.

Life-sized dinosaur models in cement, their eggs and offspring may also be seen, along with giant mushrooms, dinosaur footprints, a small

zoo and a natural beaver dam. A feature at the Park is the "Countess of Dufferin", a three-coach train which travels on one mile of trackage and is "held up" periodically by a gang of wild west train robbers.

Camping grounds are available, with 150 picnic tables, barbecue pits, boating, kiddies' rides and several miles of hiking trails. Other items at Len's Parkland include a Mystery House and Magnetic Hills, which confuse the sense of balance.

The park opened in 1958 and has been expanding since.





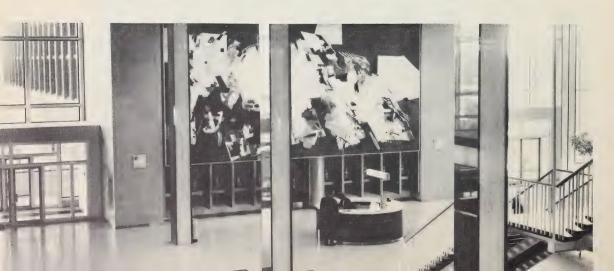
WORKS OF ART DISPLAYED IN INTERNATIONAL AIR TERMINAL

Each month, about 2,000 regularly scheduled and international charter flights arrive and depart from the Edmonton International Airport, located just west of Highway 2, 12 miles south of the city, at Nisku. It is the second largest civilian airport in Canada, after Gander, Newfoundland. Covering an area of 7,400 acres, it has runways of 11,000 and 10,200 feet to accommodate the largest and fastest aircraft in use now and in the foreseeable future.

Owned and operated by the Department of Transport, Edmonton International Airport cost over \$20 million including the \$10 million Terminal Building. More than 900 feet in length, this three-storey building is surmounted in the centre by the eight storey administration block and air traffic control tower. It is designed to accommodate 1,200 travellers at one time, and provides the most modern and complete facilities and conveniences.



The pleasing color scheme and design of the terminal is highlighted by works of art by some of Canada's most prominent contemporary artists. A 37 foot long mural by Jack Shadbolt, dedicated to Canada's bush pilots, brightens the main waiting room. In a quiet area, away from the hubbub of the main lobby, a 21 foot long mural by Alberta artist Dennis Burton is mounted on a concave, free-standing screen. Downstairs, next to the luggage carousels, glazed bricks in four colors have been used by B. C. Binning to create a textured wall in bas-relief, while, outside, Norman Slater has used natural gas flames as a medium of expression in a stainless steel beacon rising 60 feet high in front of the building.



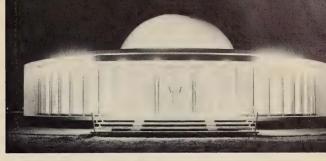
CITY OF EDMONTON

CANADA'S MOST MODERN PLANETARIUM OPEN TO VISITORS

Canada's first public planetarium is located in Edmonton's scenic Coronation Park. Operated by the city's parks department with the assistance of the Edmonton Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, the planetarium features nightly shows in its sky theatre.

Approximately 100 persons can view each showing at the planetarium. The theatre, as well as the dome used to simulate the sky, is circular. Special projection equipment is used to simulate the sun-set, appearance of early evening stars, the moon, and various constellations. Most effective is the lightening of the early morning sky and finally the sunrise.

The planetarium lecture-shows are changed monthly to coincide with the changing position of stars in the Edmonton sky. Most of the projection equipment was designed by members of the Astronomical Society, who lecture with the aid of many special sight effects such as comets, meteors, and northern lights.



The space age is also featured in the nightly productions. Satellites are seen criss-crossing the sky and rocket take-offs and space flights are depicted.

Built by the City of Edmonton to commemorate the visit in 1959 of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and H.R.H. Prince Philip, the planetarium has a display lobby in which are featured exhibits of meteorite fragments, "working" models of the moon, many astronomical features and space age and research material.

A patio built in the signs of the Zodiac and a sundial with telescope mounting are other features of the centre.

The planetarium is open daily at 1:30 p.m. except Thursday when it remains closed. Evening shows for which there is a nominal charge to cover production costs, commence at 7:30 p.m. Afternoon shows are held on Saturday and Sunday. Reservations should be made in advance.

CITY OF EDMONTON PRESERVES ARTIFACTS OF EARLY LIFE

Many hundreds of historical relics of Edmonton's and northern Alberta's past, ranging from a genuine Red River cart to the west's first road roller, are open to public view at the Historical Exhibits Building located at 10105-112th Avenue, Edmonton.

The pioneer museum is operated jointly by the City of Edmonton and the Northern Alberta Pioneers' and Old Timers' Association, and is open daily from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The "settlers' effects" section includes such articles as a 17th century Jacobean bed which was moved originally from England to New

Zealand, and then to Canada. Many types of household articles are on display including several styles of early lamps, coke burning and gas burning irons, spinning wheels, clocks of every description, hand-made chairs, and settees.

The first piano in Edmonton, transported from Fort Garry by ox-cart in 1870, is still in playable condition. Some of the first telephones and typewriters used in the west are also exhibited.

Another section of the museum is devoted to Indian and Eskimo lore. Tom-toms, leather work, snow shoes, and carvings are among the items on display.

Pioneer farm implements, early city utility vehicles, carriages, one of the west's first traffic lights and other items of interest are to be found. There is a 1901 vintage tobacco stripper used in the west's first cigar factory.

Grounds surrounding the Historical Exhibits Building are used to display such articles as hand-hewn logs from Fort Edmonton, built in 1820; the only nine pounder artillery gun used in the Riel Rebellion of 1885, automatic watering horse troughs, and a huge bell which was used in Edmonton to sound the time of day, the curfew, and to call the settlement's volunteer fire brigade to action.



"FAIRYLAND" IS THEME AT CHILDREN'S ZOO

A delightful sojourn into a land of fantasy awaits visitors to Edmonton at Storyland Valley, a five acre, \$500,000 children's zoo opened in 1959.

A storybook theme is used throughout the attraction with many nursery rhymes and fairy tales depicted in over-sized plastic balloon-type models. Included among these are Cinderella, Humpty Dumpty, The Three Little Pigs, Mother Goose and the Old Woman's Shoe. The "Three Men in a Tub" rock back and forth in the centre of one of three lagoons found in the playground. Off to one side the "Owl and the Pussycat" continue their search for the land where the bongtree grows. A model of Noah's ark is a popular attraction as is a tiger shark whose jaws display a tropical fish aquarium. Three model frogs in the Old Mill Pool silently croak their way into visiting children's hearts.

Scattered throughout the site are a number of street lights in the guise of fruit and flower trees and toadstools. A public telephone booth is in the shape of a bass fiddle.



The major feature at the zoo is the Edmonton Little Western Railroad which takes passengers on a quarter-mile tour of the grounds. The railroad boasts two trains, one pulled by a frontier-days style western engine, the other by a modern diesel in miniature.

Animals at the zoo include penguins, monkeys, llamas, deer, moose, sheep, bears, mountain goats, beaver, racoons, domestic farm animals, and "deodorized" skunks. Numerous species of native and tropical birds are also on display.

Surrounded by a frontier style stockade, the zoo boasts a main entrance built along the lines of a medieval castle. A realistic moat-like effect is provided by ponds of water at the entrance.

REPLICA OF CHIEF FACTOR'S HOUSE REMINDER OF PIONEER DAYS

From 1796 to 1810, the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company maintained rival forts in the area of the present city of Edmonton. In 1810, Fort Augustus was destroyed by Indians, and the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Edmonton remained as the single outpost of civilization in this wild new land. The final fort was completed in 1832, and remained on the site until 1915.

Edmonton House, at 12040-104th Avenue, is a stylized replica of one of the original Fort Edmonton buildings, the chief factor's house. The gate, blockhouses and surrounding stockade are built exactly to the proportions of the original, and over five miles of logs were used in the construction.

Inside, a collection representative of many facets of pioneer life is on display. There are miscellaneous artifacts, such as an early player organ, and a spinning wheel. A collection of small arms represents the weapons used for hunting and protection by the inhabitants of the Fort. On the wall hang complete skins of bears, ermine and marten, prepared for shipment in the traditional manner. Snowshoes, reproductions of authentic pioneer furniture, and the massive stone fireplace, all contribute to the picture of life in the days of Fort Edmonton.

Edmonton House is open from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., daily, June through September, and on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, during the winter months, at the same hours. Admission is free.



90-YEAR OLD HOUSE STILL ON ORIGINAL SITE

Almost one hundred years of tangible history are displayed in the four buildings located at the John Walter Historical Site, 10627-93 Avenue, on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River. Still standing on its original site, a house built of hand-hewn logs by John Walter in 1874 is believed to be the first house erected outside Fort Edmonton. It is filled with photographs and relies of the early days of Edmonton, including the first cook stove brought to the community.

The second house was built by John Walter for his bride, in 1885. Here are contained the many personal mementos of the Walter family; clothing, household goods and records.

More artifacts, tools and equipment of the time are displayed in a replica of the shack once occupied by "Little Henry", a dwarf Metis sometimes employed by John Walter.

The building which housed Edmonton's first newspaper, "The Bulletin" is also located on the site, along with a bust of Frank Oliver, the foun-



der. As the original John Walter house was also Edmonton's first telegraph office, it was the source of much of the paper's outside news.

Other exhibits include the model of a York boat, a river ferry of the type built by John Walter; the jaw bones of an Arctic whale, and the replica of a horse-drawn "barrel wagon", built by a Klondike gold seeker. The wooden barrels used for wheels collapsed after only four miles on the road.

The John Walter Historical Site is open 2 to 5 p.m. except Monday, from April 1 to September 30, and Sundays only at the same hours, from October 1 to March 31.

EARLY EDMONTON CHURCH NOW MUSEUM



Once the only building standing outside the protective walls of old Fort Edmonton, and now surrounded by towering buildings and the hustle and bustle of Edmonton's busy city streets, the George McDougall Memorial Shrine and Museum stands in the shadow of the McDougall United Church, 101st Street at 100th Avenue.

A small and unpretentious building, identified by the legend, "Methodist Church, 1873", above the door, it is preserved as a memorial to the man who built it, the Reverend George McDougall, who spent many years as a missionary and peacemaker on the prairies.

Today, the building is a museum, its hand-hewn walls hung with pictures of outstanding pioneers—missionaries, traders, homesteaders, and citizens of those early days. Many mementos of the past are on display along with the early furniture and furnishings of the church, which is open to the public daily except Monday, from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m., also Sunday from 12 noon to 1 p.m., April to October.

MOSQUE IS UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION TO CANADIAN CULTURE

The Al Rashid Mosque, the first religious centre of its kind on the North American continent, is a monument to the faith, enthusiasm and cooperation of Edmonton's small Muslim population.

Conceived during the depression years as an answer to the social and cultural problems of Edmonton's small Muslim colony, construction of the Mosque seemed at first an extremely difficult undertaking because of limited resources. With the support of the entire Muslim community, a building permit and land were obtained in May of 1938. Financial assistance from fellow Muslims in other parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and from Canadian friends, particularly those of Arab extraction, helped to complete the construction. The official inauguration took place on December 12, 1938.



In 1946, the building was moved from its original site at 101st Street and 108th Avenue to the present location at 102nd Street and 111th Avenue. The main floor is used for prayers, lectures, weddings, funerals and other religious functions. Teas, dinners, bazaars, business meetings and social gatherings are held in the basement.

Today, the Al Rashid Mosque serves an Edmonton Muslim community of some 700, as well as 500 Muslims from Lac La Biche, and 450 from Calgary. Services are held on Friday and Sunday at 12:15 and visitors are invited to attend. Individual visits to the Mosque can be arranged by phoning the Imam at 479-2820 or 466-3495. Visitors are requested to remove their shoes on entering the prayer room of the Mosque.

2 CAMPUSES, 16,000 STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA



Traditional ivy-covered halls combine with ultra-modern architecture in the many buildings that make up the Edmonton campus of the University of Alberta. Since its establishment in 1908, the University has grown to become one of the largest institutions of its kind in Canada. The Edmonton Campus, situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River, comprises 154 acres of land, plus 724 acres of University farm land to the south. Student enrollment is presently estimated at 12,000.

A full range of academic study is offered in sixteen different faculties and schools, including such distinctive programs as northern studies, oil and gas law, nuclear and radiation research and computing science.

The Calgary campus of the University of Alberta was established in 1960, and present enrollment is approximately 4,000. Distinctive programs at Calgary include archaeology, cosmic ray studies, and the summer institute of philosophy. Degrees are granted in Arts, Science, Education and Physical Education.



HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE BUILT BY THREE CO-OPERATING GROUPS

Among the best known bridges in Canada is Edmonton's high level bridge constructed 1910-1913 at a cost of more than \$2,000,000.

Originally planned in 1903, the "High Level" has been for many years the main thoroughfare for traffic crossing the North Saskatchewan River bisecting Edmonton. The top or rail deck was first used on June 2, 1913 and linked Edmonton with what was known as Strathcona and other southern points. The Edmonton street railway also used the twin streetcar track facilities, commencing August 17 of the same year.

Street railway passengers were afforded a beautiful view of the city when travelling across the bridge on calm, clear days. During the winter's icy blasts, however, passengers were more concerned whether the street cars would safely reach the other side. As a safety precaution street cars travelled opposite their normal tracks across the structure. North-bound traffic took the west, or left track, rather than the usual east or right

side. In an emergency passengers would have been able to alight from the car on to the centre of the roadway and not onto the edge of the bridge structure. Southbound traffic, conversely, travelled the left, or east track.

The cost of the immense structure was borne by the provincial government, the CPR and the City of Edmonton. The bridge is 2,478 feet long and 43 feet wide. The height from water level approximates 160 feet.

Wooden blocks originally made up the traffic floor of the bridge but due to hazards in wet weather, gave way to cement. The south entrance has many times been called the beginning of the Alaska highway.

Prior to the second World War lights on the traffic deck faced upwards providing viewers with a breathtaking sight. As a safety precaution during the war the lights were turned inwards.

Twenty-five thousand barrels of cement were poured into piers supporting the immense structure. The bridge took 700,000 board feet of lumber; 17,200,000 pounds or 500 miles of steel and approximately 1,400,000 rivets in its construction. Five thousand gallons of paint are used every few years in repainting as a rust-prevention measure.

Surface area of the bridge is 860,000 square feet.



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING ATTRACTS THOUSANDS

One of the most distinguished structures of Alberta is the Legislative Building located in Edmonton on the site of Old Fort Edmonton. External beauty and magnificent proportioning have combined to present an architectural masterpiece.

The grounds slope in terraces to the north bank of the North Saskatchewan and are pleasingly landscaped with colorful flower beds, sweeping lawns and various trees.

The building itself is in the form of a huge cross, with the central axis extending north to south, flanked by east and west wings. A dome encloses a circular eight-windowed gallery slightly above the main roof level. A look-out tower surmounting the dome affords an excellent view of the city and surrounding countryside.

Six immense Corinthian columns tower at the top of wide stairs at the main entrance. These

are surmounted by a massive stone carving of the Alberta arms. Handcarved oak doors displaying the arms of the Province adorn the front entrance. The main rotunda, open from the well on the first floor past four more floors to the vaulted dome 176-feet above, is trimmed with marble. No expense was spared to make the structure one of permanent beauty. Offices of cabinet ministers, the council chamber, galleries of the legislative chamber and other offices are finished in mahogany.

Three types of marble were used in construction of the building. The green marble on the base of the chamber was obtained from Pennsylvania while gray marble from Quebec was used in pillars in the rotunda, the main section of the staircase and the base of the halls and rotunda. Marble for the railings of the grand staircase and third floor was obtained from Italy. Italian artisans were brought over solely for the purpose of laying the terrazzo floors.

Actual construction of the building began in 1908. The first session was held in 1911 while the official opening took place the following year.

Many items of historical interest are found in the provincial library, located on the second floor directly below the legislative chamber.

VILLAGE DEPICTS EARLY WESTERN LIFE

An unique settlement of original pioneer log buildings, furnished and arranged in the style of the nineteenth century is located approximately 20 miles west of Edmonton on Highway No. 16.

The "Great Northwest Pioneer Village," as the display is known, graphically illustrates just how the first pioneers in Alberta fared.

Included among the buildings is an original pioneer farmhouse, complete with lilacs and a Red River cart at the door. There is a store, a blacksmith shop and barn, a "trading post", an early Methodist church, and one of the original long way-stops for stage coach passengers travelling west to Edmonton.

Many of the items on display were donated to the museum by original families. They illustrate the difference between the possessions of those hardy arrivals who came with only the clothes they stood in and who had to use ingenuity and sheer sweat to progress, and those who came with fine furnishings and good financial backing.

Hand-hewn tools stand close to elegant sofas; an automatic fly-shoo operated by a spring motor is close to a hand-fashioned all-wood clock; home made butter churns and clothes washers are in close proximity to one of the first Edison phonographs and an elegant Russian table piano. Lanterns, early typewriters, gold scales, hide scales and special rulers to measure bundles of trading skins are also among the many historical artifacts on view.

The Pioneer Village has proven very popular with visitors since its opening in 1960, as it demonstrates the extensive background of different folk histories and cultures that are meeting and forming an uniquely Canadian culture.







355,000 ACRE-FEET OF WATER FOR POLLUTION CONTROL, POWER DEVELOPMENT

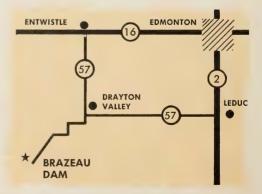
Downstream water pollution control and power development are the main objectives of the Brazeau Dam, a joint project of the Alberta Government and Calgary Power Limited. Located on the Brazeau River, 95 miles south-west of Edmonton, it is designed to provide a reservoir of water to supplement the natural flow of the North Saskatchewan River during the winter months, thus reducing pollution, and to power at least four electrical generating units at the dam, with a capacity of at least 150,000 kilowatts each

The earth fill dam itself towers 203 feet above the original river bed, is 995 feet wide at the base, tapering to 25 feet in width at the top. The crest length is 6,970 feet, and the dam contains 3,840,000 cubic yards of carefully graded and compacted material.

The reservoir area covers 9,500 acres with an effective volume of high water level of 355,000 acre-feet.

One unique feature of the project is a turbinepump located at the outlet of the reservoir into the canal. When the water level is high, this acts as a power generator. When the water level is low, it pumps water from the reservoir into the canal.

The fourteen-mile-long canal is contained by a dyke made up of 4,700,000 cubic yards of earth fill and is a sizeable reservoir in itself. The powerhouse, at the east end of the canal, presently contains one 200,000 horsepower turbine and generator, one of the largest in the world, and will eventually be equipped with at least three more probably somewhat larger.



GRAVE OF TWELVE FOOT DAVIS

On a height of land overlooking the town of Peace River lies the grave of a former American, H. F. Davis, who has gained international fame under the nickname of "Twelve Foot Davis". He was a pioneer who took part in the Cariboo (B.C.) gold rush but arrived in Barkerville after all the land had been staked. Two claims, he noticed, called the Little Diller and the Tontine, seemed to occupy more than the 100 feet allowed each under regulations. Measuring, he found they exceeded their limit by 12 feet. He promptly staked and held this 12-foot space between them and removed more than \$15,000 in gold from that tiny plot.

In later years, he drifted into the Peace River district, where he became a pioneer fur trader with posts at Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion and Lesser Slave Lake. He died in 1900 and was buried where his grave now stands. It bears the inscription, "H. F. Davis, Born Vermont, 1820, Died at Slave Lake, 1893 (sic). Pathfinder, Pioneer, Miner and Trader. He was every man's friend and never locked his cabin door."

A hand-carved wooden statue stands in the park at Peace River town, another memorial to a remarkable man.









MISSION HELD UNIQUE PAINTING

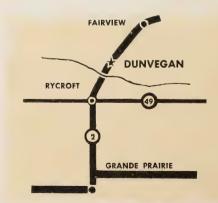
One of the earliest mission churches in Alberta's vast Peace River district has been reclaimed from the wilds and now stands as a lasting monument to the pioneering missionaries of the west.

The Roman Catholic church and a residence nearby is located at Dunvegan on the banks of the Peace River about 50 miles north of Grande Prairie.

The mission was built under the supervision of Father Grouard in the years 1883-1885. Logs were cut and prepared during the first winter and left to season for a year before construction got under way. Built by workmen with few tools and no nails, the broadaxe marks on its timbers, the mortising and dowelling speak eloquently of the patience and craftsmanship of pioneers.

Father Grouard obtained an undamaged tanned skin of a moose from a Metis hunter, and in richly glowing colors, painted on it a scene of Christ on the cross with the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph standing by. The painting hung as an altar piece in the church, even when the building was abandoned in favor of a new church location in the town of Peace River. In 1919, it was removed to the new church in town but was unfortunately destroyed by fire some years later. A replica of the painting hangs in the restored mission.

Grounds surrounding the site have been cleared and landscaped and picnic facilities are provided for visitors. Guests signing the register have travelled from across Canada and the United States and even from Australia.



CHAPEL OF OLD CHURCH IS ALBERTA MUSEUM

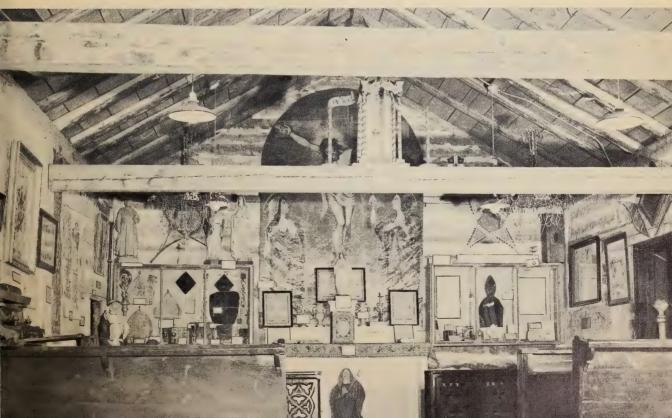
Ten miles north of Edmonton on Highway No. 2 the town of St. Albert harbors an unique museum. Inside a protective building is the original cathedral constructed in 1861 by Father Lacombe. Rich in the artifacts and the spirit of pioneer Alberta, the little structure with its rough but capable carpentry illustrates vividly some of the difficulties overcome daily by the early western settlers.

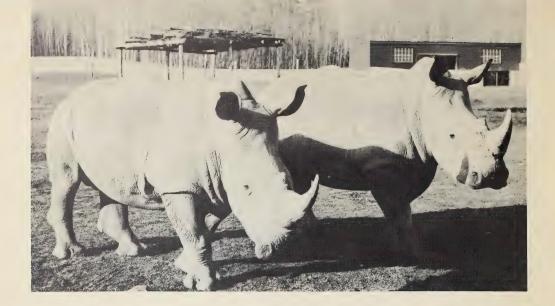


Along the walls of the chapel are mementoes of the past; hatchets, rifles and other warlike equipment from the time of the Riel Rebellion; hand-made plow blades; cooking utensils and other practical possessions of the mission residents. There, too, is the worn Bible used by the missionary priest, and carefully preserved is the altar made with loving care for the first cathedral of the district.

The mission was built following the construction of missions at Lac La Biche and Lac Ste. Anne. At times, its history was dramatic. During the Riel Rebellion, it formed a place of refuge for residents as far distant as Fort Saskatchewan. During the great year of famine in 1876, when hail and frost destroyed the crops, the mission was a point of refuge for starved settlers and Indians alike.

Father Lacombe, about whom much is written as a result of his vigorous and fearless pioneering and his active humanity, is buried in the crypt of the near-by St. Albert Church. He lies with Bishop Grandin, first bishop of Alberta; and Father Leduc, first vicar-general and procurator for western missions.





EXOTIC ANIMALS SEEN IN NATURAL SURROUNDINGS AT GAME FARM

Would you like to hand-feed a llama from Peru or a dromedary from Arabia; take a picture of a massive white rhino or a dainty Grant's Gazelle from Africa; or watch herds of Tibetan Yaks or muskox graze? All these opportunities await the visitor to the privately operated Alberta Game Farm, located just 14 miles east of Edmonton on Highway 14. Over its 1,000 acres of natural woodland roams an amazing variety of more than 1250 animals, representing 67 domestic and exotic species, and 1500 birds of 65 different species. The pens and enclosures housing the animals are designed to create accommodation as similar to their native habitat as possible, and some paddocks range up to 80 acres in size. All enclosures are arranged in a series of crescents and within easy walking distance of the main gate.

Among the more unique exhibits at the farm are a pair of snow leopards with their twin off-spring, believed to be the only ones born in captivity; two massive white rhinos from Africa; Ankoli cattle, raised by the famous Watusi tribe; and the Przewalski horse, the wild horses of Asia, at one time believed extinct. Other animals from far away lands include Siberian tigers, Indian and

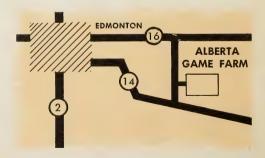
African antelope, zebras, water buck, reindeer, Sicilian Donkeys, and a baby elephant.

The other animals to be viewed at the farm include moose, elk, deer, caribou, Rocky Mountain goats and Bighorn sheep, timber wolves, lynx, wolverines, fox, porcupine, bobcats, and brown and grizzly bears.

Wild ducks, swans and geese of several species inhabit a stream-fed lake adjacent to the large picnic grounds, and brilliantly plumaged peacocks roam at will through the area.

Some of the animals at the farm have been obtained through negotiations with zoos around the world: many have been captured by Al Oeming, owner and founder, on safaries to Africa, India, and Canada's northern areas.

The Alberta Game Farm is open from 9 a.m. to dark during the summer months, from 10 a.m. till dark in winter. Children are admitted free, while there is a charge for adults.



BUFFALO READILY OBSERVED IN ALBERTA PARK AREA

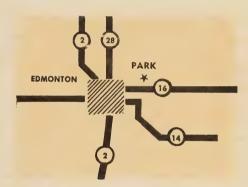
Elk Island National Park, some 30 miles east of Edmonton, boasts one of North America's few remaining buffalo herds. Less than 100 years ago, millions of these shaggy beasts roamed the prairies at will. During settlement of the west the animals were mercilessly slaughtered. The last wild survivors, a group of eleven, were spotted in the Hand Hills area of central Alberta in 1880. Six were hurriedly hunted down, the other five disappeared.

Concerned with the possible extinction of the buffalo the Canadian Government took steps to re-establish the animals in Western Canada. Early in the century a greater part of the only remaining herd on the Continent was purchased from two Montana ranchers who had reared the herd in captivity. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in shipping the buffalo but by 1914 some 700 animals were located at the newly established Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, and also at Elk Island Park.

Reproducing rapidly in the protected areas, the herd soon numbered in the thousands. Between 1925 and 1928 several thousand selected members were transported by rail and river barges to Wood Buffalo Park, located in far northern Alberta. The number of buffalo now in the park, accessible only by air, is estimated at more than 10,000. Established primarily for the protection of the buffalo, the park now forms a vast preserve for many other species of big game and furbearing animals.

In 1940 Buffalo National Park at Wainwright was closed, the land being turned over to the Canadian Army. Buffalo located there were transferred to Elk Island Park. Each year thousands of visitors flock to the area to catch a glimpse of the large herd, reputed to be finest on the North American Continent. A small exhibition herd may also be seen in Banff National Park.

The North American buffalo is actually a wildox or bison and is larger in size than the true African or Asian buffalo. The American species is believed to have migrated from Asia during the ice age when a land bridge connected Alaska and Siberia.







MUSEUM SHOWS UKRAINIAN LIFE ON EARLY WESTERN PLAINS

Unique among museums in Alberta is the Ukrainian Museum and Archives at Mundare, some 45 miles east of Edmonton. The museum, housing a collection of thousands of items of general historical interest, is operated by the Basilian Fathers. A beautiful grotto adjoins the museum.

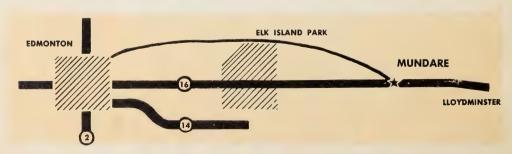
Shown are ancient manuscripts, including such treasures as a fifteenth century hand-written book of the gospels, the first illustrated Latin

Bible, and a large assortment of geographical maps and descriptions of 1588. Parchments date back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Samples of the first Canadian paper currency, printed in French and English in 1791, can also be seen, as well as money of early American, Ukrainian and other countries.

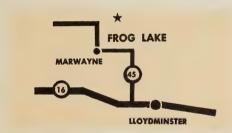
Included in the displays are church relics dating back to the 17th century; a 1723 violin marked "Rugeri", Cremona, Italy; a Latin parchment with notes of the 13th century, and a wide variety of other objects of interest.

The beautiful grotto, which enhances the museum premises, depicts the life of Christ in pictures and statues. Decorated by flowers of every description, the grotto is surmounted by a huge cross, illuminated on special occasions. Adjacent to this area is a picnic park, where visitors can spend a few leisurely hours.





CEMETERY MARKS FROG LAKE MASSACRE



A cairn erected two miles east of Frog Lake stands in memory of nine persons who were massacred by rebellious Indians at the outbreak of the North West Rebellion on April 2nd, 1885. Seven of the nine victims, and a North West Mounted Police constable killed the next day, are buried in a small cemetery near the cairn. Frog Lake, is about 25 miles north of Marwayne in eastern Alberta.

In the spring of 1885 the whole region of the North Saskatchewan River in what is now eastern Alberta was seething with unrest. A band of Cree Plains Indians, under Big Bear, moved from the south to Frog Lake, among the Woods Crees, as messengers hurried about with news from Louis Riel and the apparent success of his uprising.

Previous to the fatal day, there had been numerous complaints from Big Bear's band in regard to meat rations allotted them. The whole band was ill at ease, even though their Woods Crees neighbors remained quiet.

On the morning of April 2nd, Big Bear's warriors struck. Two priests were holding services at Frog Lake village when the Indians entered the settlement. The rebels first ransacked the Hudson's Bay Company store, then entered the church. As the people rushed from the building they were cut down by the Indians until nine men, including the two priests, were dead.

Following the killings, the Indians razed the buildings. Then they proceeded to Fort Pitt, about 15 miles south-east, where they were successful in routing Inspector Francis Deakin and his N.W.M.P. constables.

The band was later captured and Big Bear given a jail term. Eight warriors were hanged for taking part in the actual killings.

Victims buried at the small cemetery, near the cairn include: Indian Agent Thomas Quinn, farm instructor John Delaney, John Alexander Gowanlock, William Gilchrist, George Dill, Charles Gouin, John Williscroft and Constable Cowan.



You'll reach new heights of scenic beauty on your visit to Alberta with a ride on one of the Province's several mountain-scaling lifts. Every moment is one to remember, as the ever-changing panorama unfolds below you. You ride in comfort

THE JASPER SKY TRAM

The Jasper Sky Tram lower terminal is located two and a half miles west of the Banff-Jasper Highway, just south of Jasper. The enclosed, 30-passenger Sky Tram travels along steel-track cables at approximately 18 miles per hour, rising from 4,266 feet at the lower terminal to 7,431 feet at the upper terminal, close to the peak of Whistlers Mountain. The upper terminal offers a dining room and souvenir shop and there are opportunities for hiking and exploring at the summit.

The Jasper Sky Tram operates from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. throughout the summer season.

THE MOUNT WHITEHORN SEDAN LIFT

The Mount Whitehorn Sedan Lift is located on the north-east side of the Bow Valley, directly opposite Lake Louise, about 36 miles west of Banff. The access road leaves the Trans-Canada Highway on the north side, 200 yards east of the Pipestone River bridge. From the lower terminal, at an altitude of 5,070 feet, comfortable, sedan-like vehicles carrying two passengers travel to the upper terminal at 6,748 feet, a distance of 2 miles, in 20 minutes. The sedans are enclosed, with windows offering protection against the weather while permitting an unobstructed view of the breathtaking surroundings.

In winter, skiers can take the sedan lift to the upper terminal, ski the two and a half mile descent to Mount Temple Chalet, in Ptarmigan Valley; take the Chalet ski lift to the 7,700 foot level, and return by the popular five mile trail to the lower terminal of the Whitehorn Sedan Lift.



and safety to vantage points which earlier could be reached only after laborious climbs. Photographic opportunities are unlimited, with spectacular views surrounding you on all sides at the upper terminals of the lifts.

THE MOUNT NORQUAY CHAIRLIFT

The Mount Norquay Chairlift is just ten minutes by bus or car from downtown Banff. A scenic trip up Mount Norquay Road brings visitors to the Lodge, from which the open chairlift travels to the Teahouse at the Upper Terminal, at the 7,000 foot level. The lift is 3,400 feet long, and the vertical distance from top to bottom is 1,300 feet. Photographs are taken of passengers as they ride the lift. Operating all year round, the chairlift transports skiers to the many runs on Mount Norquay during the winter.





THE SULPHUR MOUNTAIN GONDOLA LIFT

The Sulphur Mountain Gondola Lift has its lower terminal two and a half miles from Banff, up Mountain Avenue. The fully-glassed-in gondolas, seating four adults, travel 2,300 feet up Sulphur Mountain in eight minutes, from the 5,200 foot mark to the top at 7,495 feet. Picnic tables are provided at both terminals and the Summit Teahouse is open whenever the lift is in operation. There are hiking trails at the summit, and visitors may hike back to the lower terminal if they wish. The Sulphur Mountain Gondola Lift is in operation from May 1st to October 1st.

ADDITIONAL POINTS OF INTEREST

NATIONAL PARKS

Alberta is the home of five National Parks, the three largest being Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes. All three are surrounded by the breathtaking beauty of the Canadian Rockies, and offer outstanding recreational facilities, a variety of modern accommodations, and memorable sight-seeing trips. As wildlife sanctuaries, the Parks provide a wonderful opportunity to observe Canadian animal life, often at close range.

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Covering 2,564 square miles in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, with its eastern entrance just 75 miles west of Calgary, Banff Park stretches 150 miles along the eastern slope of the Continental Divide.

In the Town of Banff, two mineral hot springs are popular attractions. The Cave and Basin Springs have both fresh and sulphur water pools, the former usually at about 80°, the latter at 88°. They are open from May 15 to the latter part of September. The Upper Hot Springs are equipped with steam room, plunges, showers and an outdoor pool, open throughout the year, with a temperature of 100°.

Sundance Canyon, Bow Falls, the buffalo paddocks, and the weird hoodoos of the Bow Valley are other points of interest in the Banff area.

The Trans-Canada Highway connects Banff with Lake Louise and, enroute the traveller can enjoy such memorable sights as Johnston Canyon, with its colorful cliffs and tumbling waterfalls, and world-renowned Mount Eisenhower.

Of course, Lake Louise itself, with its majestic beauty crowned by the awesome spectacle of Victoria Glacier, is a "must" for every Alberta visitor.

ICE FIELD HIGHWAY

The entire length of the spectacular highway which connects Lake Louise to Jasper townsite is a panorama of ever-changing mountain scenery. At places, the highway itself reaches a height of nearly 7,000 feet above sea level, and several of the mountains in the area rise to more than 11,000 feet and are perpetually snow-capped.

Easily accessible from the highway is the Columbia Ice Field, centre of the greatest known accumulation of ice in the Rocky Mountains. Covering an area of nearly 150 square miles, of which fully 50 square miles are 8,500 feet above sea level, it is the source of three great rivers, the Athabasca, the Saskatchewan, and the Columbia.

The Athabasca Glacier is a magnificent sight which can be viewed from the highway or at close range by snowmobile. About six miles in length, with a depth ranging from 600 feet to 1,000 feet, it is one of the most impressive of the glaciers in the area, which also includes the Saskatchewan, the Columbia, the Dome and the King Edward Glaciers.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

At the northern end of the Ice Field Highway lies Jasper National Park, 4,200 square miles along the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies. Two of the chief points of interest within the park are Miette Hot Springs, where the water temperature runs to 126° in the large outdoor swimming pool, and Maligne Canyon, a spectacular chasm, 188 feet deep, carved through solid rock by the action of the Maligne River. Among the other notable sights are Maligne Lake, the Tonquin Valley, and Mount Edith Cavell.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

Canada's portion of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, Waterton Lakes Park is 204 square miles in size, located immediately north of the International Boundary along the eastern slope of the Rockies. One of the most conspicuous features of the park is the main chain of lakes, the largest of which is Upper Waterton, seven miles long, one-half mile wide, and, in places, over 450 feet deep. Of interest, too is the distinctive red, purple, green and grey coloring of the various geological formations throughout the Park. An exhibition herd of magnificent plains buffalo occupies a fenced area on the northern boundary of the park.

AGRICULTURAL CENTRES

Several education extension service and experimental farms are operated in Alberta by both the provincial and federal governments.

Two of the experimental farms are located near Lethbridge, in the south, and Lacombe, in the central area of the province.

At Brooks, in south-eastern Alberta, another experimental farm raises thousands of trees of many varieties at nursery stations. Pheasants are also raised at the Brooks Experimental Farm, and later released in all areas of the province.

The Alberta Government maintains three Agricultural and Vocational Colleges, at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview. Associated with each school is a farm on which livestock is maintained for instructional purposes.

All farms and schools are beautifully landscaped with facilities and grounds open to visitors. Provision is made for picnicking on the premises.

TURNER VALLEY

In May, 1914, a test well blew in near Sheep Creek in Turner Valley, to precipitate the exploration of the first major oilfield in Alberta and became the forerunner of an industry which is today a multi-billion dollar enterprise.

The well boasted a flow of 4,000,000 feet of wet gas with some light oil. Royalite No. 4 blew in, in 1924, heralding the actual beginning of a new era for Alberta.

The sites of both these early wells are preserved in the Turner Valley oilfields today and they are popular points of interest for visitors, along with the sulphur plant and cracking unit of the Royalite Oil Company.



